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Otth and first published by Zalewski, in 1883; which latter authority for *C. convolvulacearum* is consequently preferred, but the author considers the Schweinitzian name *Æcidium ipomœæ-panduranæ*, given in 1822, as the first name applied to the form on *Convolvulaceæ* in North America.

Mention is made in the same paper of a very interesting *Peronospora*, found to agree with *P. Cubensis*, B. & C., which has been found independently in Cuba, Japan, and New Jersey, in which latter place it has attacked most vigorously the cucumber vines. It is especially interesting biologically as an exception to the general rule that only small conidial spores produce zoospores.—D. G. FAIRCHILD.

CAVARA, DR. F. *Materiaux de Mycologie Lombarde*, Revue Mycologique, October, 1889.

The author gives a list of the fungi of Lombardy, the following orders being represented: *Myxomycetes*, 4; *Zygomycetes*, 4; *Oomycetes*, 12; *Ustilagineæ*, 4; *Uredineæ*, 11; *Discomycetes*, 12; *Pyrenomycetes*, 33; *Hyphomycetes*, 44; *Sphæropsideæ*, 41; *Leptostromaceæ*, 4; *Melanconeæ*, 13; Imperfect forms, 3. Fifteen of the species are new and are fully described and illustrated by two plates. There are also many interesting notes on some of the injurious species.—B. T. GALLOWAY.

FULTON, T. WEMYSS. *The Dispersion of the Spores of Fungi by the Agency of Insects, with Special Reference to the Phalloidei.* Annals of Botany, May, 1889, p. 207.

This interesting article may be divided into two rather distinct parts, the first comprising the results of Mr. Fulton's experiments with *Phallus impudicus*, and the second containing data gathered from different sources to prove that the adaptation of fungi for the visitation of insects is quite general among certain families.

After a description of the structure and development of the common Stinkhorn (*Phallus impudicus*), attention is drawn to the fact, noticed previous to 1575, that the liquefied hymenium, or stinking slime, of this species has great attractions for insects, especially two species of fly, *Musca vomitoria* and *Musca Cæsar*. To settle two important questions suggested by these insects feeding upon the slime filled with the ripe spores of the fungus, the effect of the slime upon the fly and the effect of the fly upon the spores, the author conducted two series of experiments. The first series, involving the first question, proved, as might be expected, that the slime has no effect upon the fly either before or after death. The second series, consisting in an attempt to produce the fungus from spores which had traversed the digestive organs of the fly, was measurably successful, although slightly incomplete, from the fact that only two out of four trials produced the characteristic mycelium, and of these, the one given an opportunity to develop its compound sporophore failed to do it. The author does not mention in his account of the experiment any attempt to free the excrement from